

CHINA AT WAR WITH THE WORLD. ATTEMPTS TO CHECK THE STAMPEDE.

Taku Forts Fire on Allied Fleet and Are Silenced and Captured.

Fighting Is Heavy and Losses of Powers Are Considerable—International Column Retreats to Tien-Tsin.

London, June 19, 3:30 a. m.—China has declared war against the world. The Taku forts have opened fire upon the international fleet and have been dismantled and captured.

The accounts of what took place are still unsatisfactory, the best semi-official information being the dispatch received at Berlin from Che-Foo.

The unofficial narratives coming by way of Shanghai vary and bear evidence of supplanting the main facts with guesswork. One dispatch says that the Yorktown participated in the bombardment. Another asserts that American marines formed part of the storming force of 2,000. An Associated Press dispatch from Che-Foo, dated yesterday afternoon, says:

"The forts on both sides of Taku are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly. The casualties to the mixed force were as follows: Killed—British, 1; German, 3; Russian, 1, and French, 1. Wounded—British, 4; German, 7; Russian, 15, and French, 1. Chinese torpedo boats were seized."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says: "The forts began firing in observance of orders from Pekin, conveyed in a personal edict from the Empress Dowager by advice of Kang Yi (President of the Ministry of War). Several warships were struck by shells from the 12-inch guns of the forts."

"The heavy Russian losses were due to the blowing up of the magazines of Mandshur.

"Four hundred Chinese are reported killed. The Chinese, when retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land forces."

The Daily News has the following from Che-Foo: "Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty-two warships at Taku aggregated 200,000 tons and carried more than 300 guns."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, gives the following description, said to be from official sources, of the action at Taku: "On the afternoon of June 16, in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts, and of the facts that torpedoes had been laid in the river, and that all communications were interrupted, the naval commanders held a council and decided to send an ultimatum, calling for the disbandment of the troops and announcing that if this demand were not complied with before 2 a. m. of the following day, the united squadron would destroy the forts."

"Shortly after midnight the forts opened fire. The British, French, German, Russian and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up and the rest were carried by assault."

"Two British, one American and five Chinese warships are in Che-Foo Harbor."

The morning papers consider that a state of war practically exists, and that the issue is between Eastern and Western civilization.

ARRANGING CHINA'S FUTURE.

Japan and European Cabinets Exchanging Notes—Course of United States.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 18.—European cabinets and Japan are now in correspondence as to the course they shall jointly pursue with respect to China.

These negotiations are confined at this time, it is thought, to the question of means of relieving the foreign legations in Pekin. Because of the announced independent policy of the United States, Secretary Hay has not been consulted as to the measures which the other Powers propose to take.

Diplomats here predict, however, that the United States cannot long maintain its present stand. From concurrent action to joint action is only a step, and developments are likely to be such that this Government may have to cast its lot with foreign Powers in order to insure adequate protection for American interests.

All questions respecting the political future of China will, it is believed, be laid aside until the legations in Pekin are relieved. When the international troops occupy the Chinese capital then the diplomatic tangle will have to be unraveled.

"One diplomat, discussing the situation, thought that if it should be found impossible to relieve the legations in Pekin, the United States would be forced to protect its interests and its interests, the Powers might determine to divide the Empire into spheres, which these spheres would pass under the control of the various Powers. The United States would hesitate to agree to any such course, unless the Powers should be willing to guarantee to American commerce the same privileges it now enjoys."

"One diplomat with whom I talked said that the present Chinese crisis is as embarrassing to Europe and Japan as it is to the President."

"Japan is not ready to deal with any untoward developments that may arise," he continued, "for the reason that her finances are not in condition to meet the strain incident to hostilities. Russia would have preferred that the status quo in China be maintained until her Chinese troops could be sent to the front. The Japanese navy, however, is on a better footing before her navy, and Great Britain would like the South African war ended. France has her expedition and President McKinley has the campaign. In view of the lack of preparation I am hopeful that the Powers will determine to settle the Chinese question without war."

SEYMOUR'S FAILURE.

London, June 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Boderick, the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, amplified the Admiralty's news from Che-Foo. He said that the Japanese warship reported that the Chinese forts opened fire on the gunboats at the mouth of the river yesterday at 12:30 a. m.; that the ships then engaged the forts, and that the engagement was proceeding when the Japanese ship left, at 5:30 a. m. yesterday.

Detachments from all the foreign warships were landed Saturday to protect Taku.

There was one Chinese warship at Taku, which remained passive.

Mr. Boderick added that British, Russian, Japanese and French reinforcements were due to arrive about Thursday.

The fitting out of the Japanese battleship Asahi of 15,300 tons, being finished at Clyde Bank, is being expedited, and she is under orders to sail within a week.

Lord Salisbury was questioned in the House of Lords today on the Chinese situation, and said he regretted he was unable to enlighten the House on the state of affairs in China. Admiral Seymour, he

continued, had returned to Tien-Tsin, but the Government did not know exactly why, nor what Admiral Seymour's intentions were.

The failure of the international forces to reach Pekin has greatly intensified the anxiety here as to the fate of the Europeans huddled together in the legations at the Chinese capital, and it was feared also that the check to Admiral Seymour's forces, necessitating their return to Tien-Tsin, will lead to large accessions to the ranks of the Boxers and make their suppression still more difficult.

FRENCH IMPELLED.

Paris, June 18.—The French Consul General in South China, who was instructed to send into Tonquin all the French citizens at Yunnan-Sen, cables from the latter place,

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BARON VON KETTELER, German Minister to China, Who Is Reported to Have Been Murdered.

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; east to southeast winds. For Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with warmer in northeast portion. For Arkansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; easterly winds.

1. Roosevelt Checks the Stampede. China at War With the World. 2. Kereen Re-elected Committeeman. Tanner Defeated by Cullum Side. Texas and Arkansas Present a Contrast.

4. State Delegations Getting Ready. 5. One Hundred Clubs in Parade. Boers Fail to Oppose British.

6. Race-Track Results. Baseball Scores. 7. Threaten to Sue Police Officials. Mrs. Doman Secures Warrant. Now Has Police Guard. Williams Tells of the Assault.

8. Editorial. Events in Society. Amusing Gossip of the Convention. 9. The Railroads. Presidents Meet To-Day in Chicago. Row in K. of L. Meeting.

11. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty. Government Weather Report. 12. Grain and Other Markets. 13. Financial News. River Telegrams.

14. City News in Brief. Bullet Ended His Life. Smith Academy Exercises. Kern Representative Here.

under date of Thursday, June 14, that he had been prevented from leaving with his companions by the Viceroy, and that his house and all the missions have been burned. He adds that everything, including their clothes, has been stolen, and that they are practically prisoners.

The foregoing is the situation referred to by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, in his speech of June 11.

OREGON'S CREW DEPLETED.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Hong-Kong, June 18.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The battleship Oregon is going north, but is delayed on account of the smallness of the crew, which was depleted to man the gunboats sent to Taku.

MESSAGE FROM MACARTHUR.

Washington, June 18.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur at Manila, dated yesterday:

"Ninth Infantry, Colonel Liscum, ordered to Taku on Logan, transportation Port Al; probably start 20th; typhoon delays movement."

The story of the day must really begin with the administration dinner at Clement A. Griscom's house last night. While Hanna was at the dinner word reached him that Roosevelt had been nominated for Governor of New York again. He had been taken at his word and had been promised.

Hanna expressed his disgust and came to the city determined to force Roosevelt out of the race and have a fight with Platt and Greene, himself a candidate for Vice President, were going around appealing to delegations and telling them that the Governor was not a candidate, but that the Governor really ought to be nominated for President, but this was, of course, said without the authority of the Governor. F. W. Hollis, one of the Governor's friends, said to several delegates that he believed at least 50 of the delegates really desired the nomination of Governor Roosevelt.

The aims of Senator Platt and his friends were to prevent the Governor from making any statement either encouraging or repelling his nomination. They said to him: "You have already said enough; just leave it in the air. There is no escaping the nomination and you cannot refuse it."

Roosevelt's Terms.

Intimation was made to the New York machine leaders that the Governor could be induced to run for Vice President if General Greene were nominated for Governor. This called out no other remark than that General Greene for a new organization man accepted to be a very personal friend of the Governor.

But a greater surprise was in store for the leaders from New York when Hanna got to work. They were told that Hanna's chief concern about Roosevelt was that his nomination for Vice President might lead to the selection of a candidate for Governor that would put the electoral vote in peril.

The story goes that they were informed that Roosevelt could be named on the national ticket if the administration could be convinced that the candidate for Governor was a proposition was declared to be ridiculous. It was rejected by the leaders from New York with scorn. Platt's friends said he was perfecting himself to look after the situation in New York.

Platt, they said, had taken Hanna's advice in 1896 and rejected George W. Aldridge for Governor and had got Black on his hands. Once was enough.

Hanna Meets Roosevelt.

Then came a memorable meeting between

Roosevelt, Urged by Mark Hanna, Issues a Statement Declining to Be a Candidate.

DOES NOT SAY HE WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Platt Feels Temporarily Foiled, but Quay Declares the Rough Rider Will Be Nominated—Battle of the Bosses On—Warfare Now Open.

BY HARRY S. BROWN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Governor Roosevelt checked his own boom for the vice presidency today, to the disgust of Platt, the rage of Hanna and the distress of the nine hundred and odd delegates, who had come here to make him McKinley's running mate.

In consequence, the convention is all at sea. It may be Roosevelt, after all, it may be long of Massachusetts or Dilliver of Iowa.

Yet the big news is not that the convention is in a tangle with no candidate for Vice President in sight, but that the hardest sort of a contest is on between Hanna on one side and Platt and Quay on the other, and that New York has become involved in a quarrel that may result in Roosevelt losing both the vice presidency and the governorship.

The situation at midnight can be put in a nutshell. Roosevelt for the time being has been taken out of the race, and the stampede has quieted down. This is a victory for Hanna, who is now talking strongly in favor of Secretary Long. The Dilliver men are hard at work and hope to show Hanna to-morrow that they have strength enough to command the situation, and thus enlist his support.

Hanna tried today to turn the tide toward Cornelius N. Bliss, but Mr. Bliss stopped him. Under no circumstances will Mr. Bliss allow his name to be considered. The New York delegation met to-night and took no action on the vice presidency matter. Senator Depue presided, and the only business transacted was the appointment of members to represent the State on committees. Lemuel E. Quigg is on the committee on Resolutions. Senator Platt was at the meeting. He was with Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Bliss got in after the meeting had adjourned. Nearly everybody was frigid. Roosevelt and Platt and Bliss all read fight in one another's eyes. There was no hand shaking. This was natural in view of the fierce struggle that has filled every minute of this day, that has been so big with events that will bear on the campaign in New York State this year.

Hanna's Bad Half Hour.

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Hanna expressed his disgust and came to the city determined to force Roosevelt out of the race and have a fight with Platt and Greene, himself a candidate for Vice President, were going around appealing to delegations and telling them that the Governor was not a candidate, but that the Governor really ought to be nominated for President, but this was, of course, said without the authority of the Governor. F. W. Hollis, one of the Governor's friends, said to several delegates that he believed at least 50 of the delegates really desired the nomination of Governor Roosevelt.

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The story goes that they were informed that Roosevelt could be named on the national ticket if the administration could be convinced that the candidate for Governor was a proposition was declared to be ridiculous. It was rejected by the leaders from New York with scorn. Platt's friends said he was perfecting himself to look after the situation in New York.

Platt, they said, had taken Hanna's advice in 1896 and rejected George W. Aldridge for Governor and had got Black on his hands. Once was enough.

Hanna Meets Roosevelt.

Then came a memorable meeting between

Hanna and Roosevelt in the Governor's room. Hanna during this conversation demanded of the Governor that he issue a statement sufficiently strong to take him out of the consideration of the convention, and that he should be made by friends of the President. It is very well understood that Roosevelt is being pressed by the following influences is very well understood:

First—The demand of Mr. Platt and of the Platt-Quay combination that McKinley shall be forced to take a distasteful running mate of their selection and shall be compelled to recognize their power and influence at this early period in the campaign.

What the particular move beyond this is it is difficult to say, but that there is the same desperate game being played that four years ago culminated in the declaration of Mr. Platt that William McKinley was not fit to be President of the United States everybody knows.

Second—The leaders of State delegations who are to some extent the enemies of the administration are unanimous in support of Mr. Roosevelt, and while that gentlemen gives out occasionally that he desires that his nomination, if made at all, shall be made by friends of the President, it is very well understood by every thinking man here on the ground that his nomination would be hailed as a victory for the enemies of the administration.

It is altogether probable that before the hour of 12 o'clock to-night shall have sounded there will be a concentration of the administration forces against the Quay-Platt combination candidate.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

The Governor had met probably 400 persons during the day and had listened to a perfectly bewildering assortment of advice, and finally, at 6 o'clock, he issued his statement asking the delegates not to vote for him. In this statement the Governor endeavored to please neither Hanna nor Platt and to avoid offending both.

The statement contained nothing new. Everybody knew that he did not desire the nomination. What the convention wanted to know was "would he refuse it if tendered?" This the Governor did not answer.

The general impression remained that he would accept it.

The statement pleased Hanna mightily, because it gave him time to rearrange his scattered forces, but it mortally offended Senator Platt. The old New York leader, suffering terribly from his broken ribs, all day, was unable to move and at times nearly prostrated, was not so weak that he could not show anger.

He had the convention all set up at 4 o'clock, to nominate Roosevelt and unhorse Hanna. His control of the convention was temporarily, within ten minutes after the Governor's statement had been read by said delegates. Platt sat in his room and at the action of the New Yorkers who he long to the machine and yet had advised him not to issue the statement.

No one doubts that there will be trouble when the delegation gets home. A new State ticket from Governor down is among the possibilities, with Roosevelt out in the cold.

Who, If Not Roosevelt?

The question that now confronts the convention is "If not Roosevelt, who?" Bliss is clearly out of the running. The Platt machine is against him, and he said himself this evening that he would not accept the nomination.

His own words are: "Make my statement that I am not to be considered just as strong as you can. I will not run for President. I have never intended to run. This is conclusive and final. If Mr. Bliss having thus read himself out, a plan was put on foot to have the New York delegation nominate Benj. R. Odell, Jr. This movement came from the friends of Governor Roosevelt, who feared that the statement he issued would only half the stampede, and that if some other candidate was not agreed to what the delegates would do. This movement had not made much headway by midnight.

The candidacy of Mr. Odell is likely to be combated by Hanna, who, defeated in his desire to get Mr. Bliss, is now turning to Long. Failing to get Long, he will take even Dilliver, rather than permit Platt to name the candidate.

Dilliver and Long.

The Dilliver men to-night are working with desperate activity. While the Roosevelt boom is in drydock, they are trying to get out to sea. They have organized into committees, and are visiting all the State headquarters. They want the support of everybody, and are working intelligently.

Hanna's trusted friends are also at work, and the Long candidacy is really showing signs of life.

But Roosevelt really out of it? That is the question every one is asking. Quigg says "No." He declared to-night that the Governor's statement made no difference.

"The convention," he said, "knows that he did not want it. It also knows he is too good a soldier to decline. Pennsylvania will stay by Roosevelt till the end."

Senator Platt says nothing. Many of the machine men in the delegation say that he did not want it. It also knows he is too good a soldier to decline. Pennsylvania will stay by Roosevelt till the end."

He said to Senator Chandler to-night: "I will not decline again. I will deal with the situation as it develops."

When the Governor appeared in the hotel corridors to-night he was greeted with the same wild enthusiasm and ringing cheers that he met when he came here on Saturday. He was almost mobbed by the crowd. No one else here except Chauncey M. Depue has provoked a hurrah.

ROOSEVELT'S WAVERING ANGERS HANNA.

Boss Resents the Governor's Present Attitude as an Insult to and Humiliation of the President.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, June 18.—The supreme psychological moment in the struggle for the vice presidency was reached this evening,

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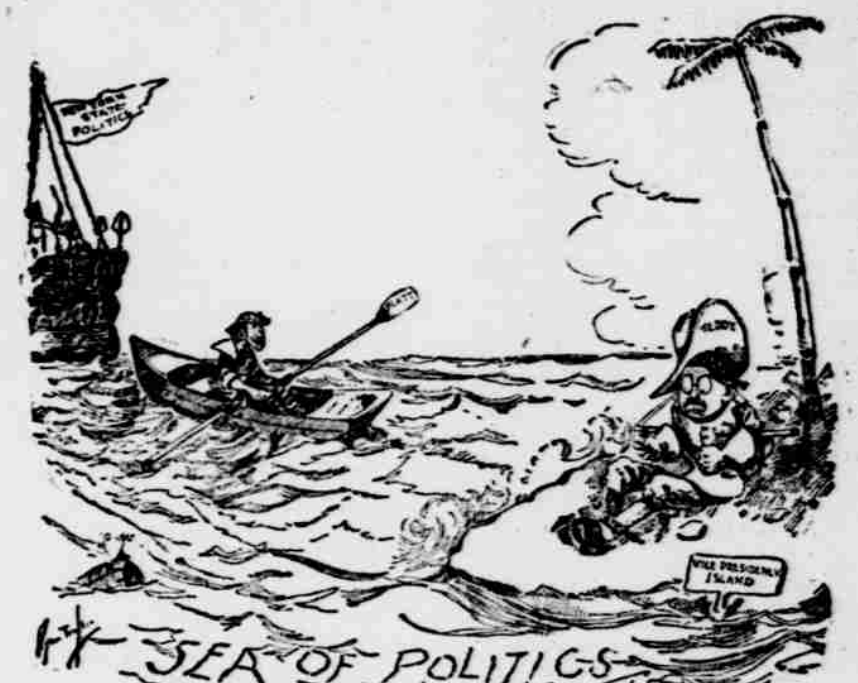
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MAROONED! (Platt's Dream.)

"Done by Enemies of McKinley."

BY GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Writing at this hour there are no greater indications of a permanent settlement of the vexed question of Vice President than there were yesterday.

That Roosevelt is being pressed by the following influences is very well understood:

First—The demand of Mr. Platt and of the Platt-Quay combination that McKinley shall be forced to take a distasteful running mate of their selection and shall be compelled to recognize their power and influence at this early period in the campaign.

What the particular move beyond this is it is difficult to say, but that there is the same desperate game being played that four years ago culminated in the declaration of Mr. Platt that William McKinley was not fit to be President of the United States everybody knows.

Second—The leaders of State delegations who are to some extent the enemies of the administration are unanimous in support of Mr. Roosevelt, and while that gentlemen gives out occasionally that he desires that his nomination, if made at all, shall be made by friends of the President, it is very well understood by every thinking man here on the ground that his nomination would be hailed as a victory for the enemies of the administration.

It is altogether probable that before the hour of 12 o'clock to-night shall have sounded there will be a concentration of the administration forces against the Quay-Platt combination candidate.

ROOSEVELT SAYS NEITHER "YES" NOR "NO."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—Governor Roosevelt fought bravely today to save himself from becoming a sacrifice to Senator Platt's desire to slide him out of New York State politics. It seemed to be wasted labor. When the day ended and Roosevelt figured up the result of his ceaseless struggle, he despaired. This statement, which he issued at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, displayed the state of his mind:

"In view of the revival of the talk of myself as a vice presidential candidate, I have this to say: It is impossible too deeply to express how touched I am by the attitude of those delegates who have wished me to take this nomination."

"Moreover, it is not necessary to say how thoroughly I understand the high honor and dignity of the office—an office so high and so honorable that it is well worthy of the ambition of any man in the United States."

"But while I appreciate all this to the full, I nevertheless feel most deeply that the field of my best usefulness to the public and to the party is in New York State, and if the party should see fit to renominate me for Governor I can in that position help the national ticket as in no other way."

"I very earnestly ask that every friend of mine in the convention respect my wishes and my judgment in this matter."

Roosevelt dictated the statement with the conviction that he will be nominated for Vice President. If he is nominated, he will accept. All talk about his refusing to run, even up to what the delegates called the precise position of the Governor; it can be depended upon as being absolutely accurate.

The Governor believes that even if he escapes the vice presidential nomination he will not be renominated for Governor. Platt and Odell have practically told him so.

His failure to get from leading New York, even a promise of his help to escape the nomination that threatens him here and to aid him in getting a renomination for Governor, has convinced him that Platt is his political enemy. He sees possible retirement from active political life if he runs with McKinley and almost certain retirement if he fails to run. So he has practically given up struggling. From now on he will drift with the tide.

He had a conference to-day with Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Hanna, Representative Littauer, National Committeeman Gibbs and Chairman Odell of New York. Hanna and Roosevelt did nearly all the talking. Said Hanna:

"Issue a statement, saying you positively won't accept the nomination. That will be in line with what you have said before. Make it strong, so it will convince the people, that, no matter what happens, you won't run."

Representative Littauer: "An appeal now is no good. The thing has gone too far; the only thing to do is to say that you won't accept the nomination even if it is tendered to you. If you do refuse to accept, it might kill you, but I would say it anyway."

Hanna: "Let's all get together and support Long."

Lodge: "Well, nominate Long, if you can."

Hanna: "How about Fairbanks?"

Odell: "Nominate him if you can."

Other names were mentioned. To all of them Lodge made the same reply, which indicated that he did not believe anybody but Roosevelt could be named during the talk. Odell was equally silent.

A few hours later Odell said: "Roosevelt will be nominated."

George E. Roberts, one of the Iowa delegation, who saw Roosevelt to-day, said: "The Governor told us that he was in an awful position. He said he wanted to be Governor of New York again."

When the Governor returned after his unsatisfactory talk with Platt and Odell, Frank W. Platt, the son of the Senator, and Lemuel E. Quigg saw Roosevelt alone. Young Platt urged Roosevelt to let it be known that he would accept the nomination. Roosevelt angrily declined to consider such a proposition for a moment. Quigg was also anxious that Roosevelt should yield.

To a delegation from South Dakota, which called upon Governor Roosevelt about noon, he said:

"Gentlemen, I am placed in a great and serious quandary."

When one of the delegation asked: "Will you refuse?" the Governor flushed and then said slowly:

"I don't see how I could," and then

quickly added: "But I have not yet entirely made up my mind."

These remarks were repeated to Mr. Platt, and he said:

"Think